What is claimed is:

1. An isolated nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

a) a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 70% identical to the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 11, or 13;

b) a nucleic acid molecule comprising a fragment of at least 311 nucleotides of the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 11, or 13;

c) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 12;

d) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 12, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO: 2 or 12; and

e) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 12, wherein the nucleic acid molecule hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 11, or 13, or a complement thereof, under stringent conditions.

2. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, which is selected from the group consisting of:

a) a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 11, or 13; and

b) a nucleic acid molecule which encodes a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 12.

3. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 further comprising a vector nucleic acid sequence.

4. The nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 further comprising a nucleic acid sequence encoding a heterologous polypeptide.

5. A host cell which contains the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

6. The host cell of claim 5 which is a mammalian host cell.

7. A non-human mammalian host cell containing the nucleic acid molecule of claim 1.

8. An isolated polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

a) a polypeptide which is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which is at least 70% identical to a nucleic acid comprising the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 11, or 13;

b) a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 11, or 13, or a complement thereof under stringent conditions; and

c) a fragment of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 12, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2 or 12.

9. The isolated polypeptide of claim 8 comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 12.

10. The polypeptide of claim 8 further comprising a heterologous amino acid sequence.

11. An antibody which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 8.

12. A method for producing a polypeptide selected from the group consisting of:

a) a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 12;

b) a polypeptide comprising a fragment of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 12, wherein the fragment comprises at least 15 contiguous amino acids of SEQ ID NO:2 or 12; and

c) a naturally occurring allelic variant of a polypeptide comprising the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO:2 or 12, wherein the polypeptide is encoded by a nucleic acid molecule which hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule comprising SEQ ID NO:1, 3, 11, or 13, or a complement thereof under stringent conditions;

the method, comprising culturing the host cell of claim 5 under conditions in which the nucleic acid molecule is expressed.

13. A method for detecting the presence of a polypeptide of claim 8 in a sample, comprising:

a) contacting the sample with a compound which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 8; and

b) determining whether the compound binds to the polypeptide in the sample.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the compound which binds to the polypeptide is an antibody.

15. A kit comprising a compound which selectively binds to a polypeptide of claim 8 and instructions for use.

16. A method for detecting the presence of a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 in a sample, comprising the steps of:

a) contacting the sample with a nucleic acid probe or primer which selectively hybridizes to the nucleic acid molecule; and

b) determining whether the nucleic acid probe or primer binds to a nucleic acid molecule in the sample.

17. The method of claim 16, wherein the sample comprises mRNA molecules and is contacted with a nucleic acid probe.

18. A kit comprising a compound which selectively hybridizes to a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1 and instructions for use.

19. A method for identifying a compound which binds to a polypeptide of claim 8 comprising the steps of:

a) contacting a polypeptide, or a cell expressing a polypeptide of claim 8 with a test compound; and

b) determining whether the polypeptide binds to the test compound.

20. The method of claim 19, wherein the binding of the test compound to the polypeptide is detected by a method selected from the group consisting of:

a) detection of binding by direct detecting of test compound/polypeptide binding;

b) detection of binding using a competition binding assay;

c) detection of binding using an assay for 14094-mediated proteolysis.

21. A method for modulating the activity of a polypeptide of claim 8 comprising contacting a polypeptide or a cell expressing a polypeptide of claim 8 with a compound which binds to the polypeptide in a sufficient concentration to modulate the activity of the polypeptide.

22. A method for identifying a compound which modulates the activity of a polypeptide of claim 8, comprising:

a) contacting a polypeptide of claim 8 with a test compound; and determining the effect of the test compound on the activity of the polypeptide to thereby identify a compound which modulates the activity of the polypeptide.

23. A method of inhibiting proliferation, or inducing the killing, of a 14094-expressing hyperproliferative cell, comprising contacting the hyperproliferative cell with a compound that modulates the activity or expression of a polypeptide of claim 8, in an amount which is effective to reduce or inhibit the proliferation of, or induce the killing of, the hyperproliferative cell.

24. The method of claim 23, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of a peptide, a phosphopeptide, a small organic molecule, a small inorganic molecule and an antibody.

25. The method of claim 23, wherein the compound is an antibody conjugated to a therapeutic moiety selected from the group consisting of a cytotoxin, a cytotoxic agent and a radioactive metal ion.

26. The method of claim 23, wherein the compound is administered in combination with a cytotoxic agent.

27. A method of inhibiting proliferation, or inducing the killing, of a 14094-expressing hyperproliferative cell, comprising contacting the hyperproliferative cell with a compound that modulates the activity or expression of a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, in an amount which is effective to reduce or inhibit the proliferation of, or induce the killing of, the hyperproliferative cell.

28. The method of claim 27, wherein the compound is an antisense, a ribozyme, or a triple helix molecule.

29. The method of claim 23, wherein the hyperproliferative cell is found in a solid tumor, a soft tissue tumor, or a metastatic lesion.

30. The method of claim 23, wherein the hyperproliferative cell is found in a cancer selected from the group consisting of a sarcoma, a carcinoma, and an adenocarcinoma.

31. The method of claim 23, wherein the hyperproliferative cell is found in a cancer selected from the group consisting of lung cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, and colon cancer.

32. A method of treating or preventing a disorder characterized by aberrant cellular proliferation or differentiation of a 14094-expressing cell, in a subject, comprising:

administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that modulates the activity or expression of a polypeptide of claim 8; such that the aberrant cellular proliferation or differentiation of the 14094-expressing cell is reduced or inhibited.

33. A method of treating or preventing a disorder characterized by aberrant cellular proliferation or differentiation of a 14094-expressing cell, in a subject, comprising:

administering to the subject an effective amount of a compound that modulates the activity or expression of a nucleic acid molecule of claim 1; such that the aberrant cellular proliferation or differentiation of the 14094-expressing cell is reduced or inhibited.

34. The method of either of claim 32, wherein the disorder is a cancer.

35. The method of claim 34, wherein the cancer is a solid tumor, a soft tissue tumor, or a metastatic lesion.

36. The method of claim 34, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of a sarcoma, a carcinoma, and an adenocarcinoma.

37. The method of claim 32, wherein the disorder is selected from the group consisting of lung cancer, breast cancer, and colon cancer.

38. The method of claim 32, wherein the subject is a mammal.

39. The method of claim 32, wherein the subject is a human.

40. The method of claim 32, wherein the compound is selected from the group consisting of a peptide, a phosphopeptide, a small organic molecule, a small inorganic molecule and an antibody.

41. The method of claim 32, wherein the compound is an antibody conjugated to a therapeutic moiety selected from the group consisting of a cytotoxin, a cytotoxic agent and a radioactive metal ion.

42. The method of claim 32, wherein the compound is administered in combination with a cytotoxic agent.

43. The method of claim 42, wherein the cytotoxic agent is selected from the group consisting of an antimicrotubule agent, a topoisomerase I inhibitor, a topoisomerase II inhibitor, an antimetabolite, a mitotic inhibitor, an alkylating agent, an intercalating agent, an agent capable of interfering with a signal transduction pathway, an agent that promotes apoptosis or necrosis, and radiation.

44. The method of claim 13, wherein the sample comprises a cancer cell or tissue.

45. The method of claim 16, wherein the sample comprises a cancer cell or tissue.

46. The method of claim 44, wherein the cancer is a solid tumor, a soft tissue tumor, or a metastatic lesion.

47. The method of claim 45, wherein the cancer is a solid tumor, a soft tissue tumor, or a metastatic lesion.

48. The method of claim 44, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of a sarcoma, a carcinoma, and an adenocarcinoma.

49. The method of claim 45, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of a sarcoma, a carcinoma, and an adenocarcinoma.

50. The method of claim 44, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of lung cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, and colon cancer.

51. The method of claim 45, wherein the cancer is selected from the group consisting of lung cancer, breast cancer, ovarian cancer, liver cancer, and colon cancer.

52. A method for evaluating the efficacy of a treatment of a proliferative disorder, in a subject, comprising:
treating a subject with a protocol under evaluation;
evaluating the expression of a 14094 nucleic acid or polypeptide,
wherein a change in the level of 14094 nucleic acid or polypeptide after treatment, relative to the level of expression before treatment, is indicative of the efficacy of the treatment of the disorder.

53. The method of claim 52 wherein the proliferative disorder is a cancer of the lung, breast, ovary, liver, and colon.